WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Press.

From the Kenosha (Wis.) Tribune and Telegraph.

KNOW NOTHINGISM. The editor of the Democrat thinks that Know Nothingism, as manifested in the recent Connecticut election, is something beside a fear of foreigners. We think so too. We think a fear of foreigners has had precious little to do with the Connecticut, New Hampshire, or any other recent election. We have no doubt there is a secret order popularly called Know Nothings, but that it has the numbers or strength ascribed to it by the fears of its opponents, we do not believe. It is an order or party which could not exist or grow except as a fungus, from the rotten remains of the old dead, and decaying parties, and will exist no longer than the pop-ular sentiment of the country has time to establish itself according to its affinities, healthily, upon the living issues of the day. What the principles of this order are we have no means of knowing, but we consider the idea entirely preposterous, that a party which seeks to proscribe men on account either of birthplace or religion, can have any permanent strength or success in this country. Indeed, we will go fur-ther, and express the same opinion with reference to any secret political organization, though of the angels in heaven. We might feel disposed to pitch in, week-after week, and belabor this order with argument and reason, to its defeat and downfall, but we have felt from the first that it would prove both useless and unnecessary. The thing is wound up, and is bound to keep going until it rans down, despite all opposition; and it will run down, and that too at no distant day, despite any labors to keep the breath of life in its body. But that these recent elections, which are called Know Nothing victories, are such, is preposterous. So calling them is a weak invention of the enemy, to put a plausible face on their utter rout and destruction. They cry "Know Nothing" before election, to frighten timid voters to their assistance, and after it, to smooth over the stigma of defeat. The truth is, it is an uprising of the people, in mass, against the abominations of the party so long dominant.

It is a very safe policy to trust to God and the People, and leave all evils to run out, without "pitching into" them. The old practice of some physicians, who pursued a similar course in relation to disease of the body, was called "a patient waiting on death." We do not see anything in Know Nothingism more unnatural or auti-American, than there is in Slavery, but age, and, what is still more wonderful, the Telnot let the thing have its course? It is "wound Republican Convention, and forcing on it the up, and is bound to keep going till it runs nominations of a secret conclave. down!"

From the Wilmington (O.) Independent, April 13 KNOW NOTHINGISM.

The friends of Freedom and humanity in this country have been for years earnestly contendly foes of the civil and religious welfare of manwe mean Slavery. The warfare has been severe-persecutions, mob violence, and almost every species of opposition, have been brought to bear against the Anti-Slavery movement. The friends of Freedom have made sacrifice after sacrifice in the cause. Anti-Slavery presses have been sustained at prest cost, and lecturers have been sustained in the field, by the liberality of the friends of the oppressed. Old fogyism and demagoguism have inveterately Slavery men courageously encountered and overbigotry, and religious opposition, were rapidly more and more concentrated on the principal and leading question before American people— the South was growing more fearful of the men—and, just at this time, a secret Order, underbasely false pretences, came creeping through the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of midnight conspirators, diverting the minds of the people from the allegement of the councils of the councils of the people from the councils of the councils the minds of the people from the all-absorbing question of Slavery, and causing divisions in the ranks of freemen. Yes, the Slavery propagandists, the corrupt political demagogues of our nation, seeing that the great battle between Freedom and Slavery-the decisive battle-was soon to be fought, and fearing that through the omnipotency of truth and public sentiment Freedom would triumph, they rushed into the field, appealing to the sectarian prejudices of the people, and raising their battle cry against Catholics, the terrible Catholics—foreigners, the dangerous foreigners-who, coming country from under Governments and political institutions wholly different from our own, would endanger the glorious liberties of the

From the Ashtabula (O.) Sentinel, April 5. WISE POLICY OF THE STATESMAN.

Medary, with a sagacity that is not every where appreciated, has adopted a policy that is wise for him, and for the friends of Freedom it will prove a dangerous manœuvre, if we are not careful. The great effort of Medary is, to get parties back into their old relations, revive the old Whig Party, that he understands so well how to manage, and then resume his old tactice and his old warfare. He has been accustomed to rally the Democratic element on his side, by a cry of aristocracy, exclusiveness, monopolies, de., and, especially, opposition to foreigners. By this means, he and his friends have hereto-fore wielded the naturalized vote almost entire-ly. To rally these old forces by the old slogan, a darling project with him, and he has laid his plans accordingly. One of them is, to pre-sent to the voters of foreign birth, and the wa-vering voters who have heretofore acted with him, the whole opposition to the Administration of Pierce and the Slave Power, as but a masked revival of the old Whig Party, with Nativism added. The first trap he has laid was the magnifying the consequences of the Know Nothings; and for this purpose he has published a long list of "Councils," with their num-bers, &c., pretending to show some 40,000 votes in the Order in Ohio. This serves the triple purpose, now, of creating alarm among the libpurpose, now, of creating alarm among the lib-eral opponents of Nativism, puffing up "Sam" with the idea of holding the balance of power, and impressing the Republicans with the im-portance of uniting with the Know Nothings, and consulting them on nominations, &c. This accomplished, and a belief established in the minds of the people, of a fusion of the Republican and Know Nothing organizations, or an apparent identity of interest between them, and then the ruin of our present organization will be nearly complete, if not quite so. Liberal men will not support a party identified with Nativism, and foreigners will, in self-defence, oppose it; while the well-known Pro-Slavery tendency of the Know Nothings, nationally, will dishearten every true Anti-Slavery man who may wish to persevere and act with the Republican Party, so as to destroy their zeal and energy. Medary understands this. He sees that the secret Order of the Know Nothings contains poison enough about it to kill all with which it comes in contact; and if he can pro-duce the belief that the balance of power rests with them, and thus induce the Republican Convention to shape its nominations to suit the Order, their defeat as Republicans is almost certain, or their action must be so far removed off their present platform as to secure the same

The success of the Republicans rests only in their adherence to free principles. Any remove from that will prove fatal. Medary knows that, and Republicans should know it too. There is time to take warning now; but, as certainly as touching pitch defiles, any dalliance with this

PORTAGE COUNTY.

We see it stated in our exchanges, that a new Anti-Slavery paper is to be started in Portage. One Anti-Slavery paper has been supposed to be enough for that county to support, and the idea of establishing another would not have Democrats with the Know Nothings. Anti-Democrats with the Know Nothings. AntiSlavery men are beginning to see that they must adhere to the one great question, and perpetuity, of the Republican printhis secret Order. The fact is now well devided the spirit of example of the spirit of small parties of the smoothing parties of the smo

From the Portage County (O.) Democrat, a Know Nothing

* * * Nevertheless, we will crave the liberty to say, that, in our judgment, the Anti-Nebraska issue cannot be more clearly defined, nor the great rights of man better championed in the present conjuncture, than with the fear-less, incorruptible, and able ex-Senator Chase, as our Gubernatorial nominee and standard bearer. And this idea, we notice, is very prev alent with men of all the former political ties, who now purpose to act together in the great Democratic Republican People's movement. His Congressional actions are known. Prompt, active, indefatigable, able, on occasions powerful, true to every interest, consecra-ted to the rights of humanity, opposed to all oppression, and to the corruption and assump-tions of doughfaces and slaveholders, no man's Senatorial career can present a brighter record. His election to the Chief Magistracy of the State would place Ohio in the proudest possible Anti-Slavery position before the world. Shall we not have the moral influence of such a po-

Again, who more worthy to bear the honor and represent the interests of a free people, than the brave, chivalric, and talented Benjamin F. Wade? He has the ring of the true metal, and a more powerful, effective, and fearless cham-pion of Freedom the Senate cannot boast. Upon our next Legislature will devolve the duty of electing his successor. Here, then, is an important element, the Senatorial question, to mingle in our next political campaign. Who so worthy, in the present attitude of things, to succeed B. F. Wade, as B. F. Wade himselt? He should be re-elected. Let the people, then, secure a Legislature which will re-elect this eloquent and faithful Senator to the post in the United States Senate which he adorns.

The Slave-Democracy proscribed Senator Chase, and disgraced the State by placing in

his stead the miserable bar-room politician, Pugh! Let the people now put it beyond their power thus to proscribe Senator Wade, by the election of any such doughface and servile.

What, then, shall we do? We should re-

1. The infamous Nebraska swindle. 2. That the great issue is, Freedom or Sla very for this Government—one or the other.

3. That the Democratic Republican Party the People is the instrumentality by means of which to vanquish the despoilers of men, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves

and our children.

Let the people of Portage, as a componen part of the great army of Freedom in Ohio, cultivate, politically, the spirit of union, harmony, conciliation, and cordial endeavor, that they may effectually bear a hand in accomplishing the great results due to the genius of or auti-American, than there is in Slavery, but our free institutions, to the rights of our race, this "peculiar institution" has attained some and our own individual and collective welfare. We take it for granted, then, that the Demo. egraph is "pitching into" it every week. Why | crat will be no party to the plot for packing the

From the Hartford (Ct.) Republican, April 6.

THE ELECTION. We must refer our readers to the returns i our columns, for the results of the election The State has spoken decidedly for Temper ance and Anti-Slavery. The Liquor Law safe, and Touceyism is rebuked. But the State might have been carried by tremendous major-ities against the Administration, if the Know Nothing party had acted generously and fairly. Nothing party had acted generously and fairly. They insisted upon the election of their candidates—they showed in many places no disposition to fuse with Whigs and Free-Soilers, and were beaten or triumphed by small majorities. In this Congressional district, the Whigs, though reluctantly, took up the Know Nothing candidate. date—the Whigs also took up their Senatorial will oppress the foreigner, whilst every Slavery opposed Anti-Slavery principles, but, notwith-standing all this, the Anti-Slavery movement fused to reciprocate the courtesy by taking up instinctively a worse enemy to the foreigners and Fusion ticket for Re tives, (E. D. Tiffany and John M. Niles,) though the first named is a Know Nothing. They took the Know Nothing, and in place Mr. Niles took up Mr. Mason Smith. dignation of many of our best citizens was such, that they were determined to defeat Mr.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

The new Legislature may be safely set down as thoroughly committed to the policy of Liquor Prohibition by stringent legislation. The Liquor Law now on our statute books will remain in tact, unless it be improved by more severe pen alties. The members elect are two thirds o them, we are confident, Maine Law men; the Whig members almost universally are; and the Know Nothing members are, generally. Of the Democrats, perhaps we may safely reckon on one fourth as upright Temperance men. We have therefore no need of anxiety about the

Liquor Law.
We must speak with less confidence of the Anti-Slavery character of the new Legislature. We have no means of judging the amount or kind of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the new body; but we know that a very large majority of the members are strongly Anti-Nebraska and many are more Anti-Slavery in their opin ions and feelings. The Senate is decidedly

From the Galesburg, (Ill.) Free Democrat, April 19.

THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT—THE DUTY OF ANTI-SLAVERY MEN. We have watched this movement from its nfancy-our sympathies were with it-our vote, our pen, and our tongue, were with it. When we were told that it would prove a dangerous for to Freedom, we proudly pointed to Massachu-setts as a refutation of the (as we then sup-posed) slander, and no amount of argument ould with us outweigh the fact that General Wilson was in the Senate, and Banks and Burlingame in the House of Representatives. When the Legislature of the great State of New York elected Wm. H. Seward to the United number of Know Nothings voted for him than the number of his majority, we pointed to it as an evidence of the Anti-Slavery character of not then know that they had so voted in violanot then know that they had so voted in violation of instructions, nor that they had withdrawn
from the Order previous to so voting, or had
afterwards been expelled. We believed the
Order to be a valuable and a powerful auxiliary
to the cause of Freedom. We believed that
"Freedom had much to hope, and nothing to
fear, from the Know Nothings."

Impressed with this belief, we rejoiced over
their victories, and defended them from attacks.
But facts are stubborn things, and little by

But facts are stubborn things, and little by little, as they have been developed, they have destroyed the foundation on which we based our hopes-given us clearer views of our duty strengthened us in our determination to oppose any and all parties which do not make the redemption of America from the curse of Slavery the foundation and the cap-stone of their political creed. We have thus far acted with the new Order, and now we leave it. A decent respect for the opinions of those with whom we have heretofore acted, demands a have no bitter denunciation to bestow upon any one; we have facts and reasons to present, and kind and friendly counsel for Anti-Slavery

men-nothing more, nothing less.

With us, the cause of Freedom is paramount to all other causes of a political or humanitary character. Slavery is the greatest evil which afflets our country. Political Romanism; or Jesuitism, is an evil of no small magnitude, but it sinks into utter insignificance when com-pared with American Slavery. The institution of Slavery must be overthrown, or it will overthrow this Republic. The Slave Power is arming for a desperate struggle with Freedom, and
its only hope of victory—indeed, its only chance
for victory—is in the division of the friends of
Liberty. Slavery can only be overthrown by
the united efforts of every friend of humanity
in America. It cannot be overthrown while
one half of its enemics are extended. one half of its enemies are straining every nerve for the overthrow of Romanism-partieularly when, to accomplish this purpose, they form a political union with slaveholders.

to carry out that object. The Republican Party of the North is the only reliable one; it has a

the slave's redemption from bondage. We advise all, then, who would see America speedily free, to stick to the Republican or Fusion Party, until its objects are brought about or effected. For our own part, our mind is made up. We will never again act with any political party or society that does not boldly avow its determination to oppose Oppression, and to labor for Freedom. And this is the duty of all Anti-Slavery men at this time, and at all times, so long as there is a slave in America or an inch of territory to be made free. More anon.

From the Daily Democrat, (Chicago, Ill.,) April 3. THE KNOW NOTHINGS—DANGER OF THE TWO EXTREMES.

* * * We doubt whether we shall suit the ultraists upon either side; for there are ultras upon both sides of this question, who are nearer each other than we are to either of them. The one side would proscribe all foreigners, however meritorious. The other would deceive the foreigner into their support, whilst pursuing a course of measures more fatal to his interests than any now proposed by the Know Nothings. The only inducement for foreigners to come to this country is our system of labor. Deprive the mass of foreigners that come to this country of their labor, and you deprive them of their bread. The Know Nothings would deprive foreigners of their votes, but they would not touch their children born in this country. The Slavery-extensionists, by giving slave labor a preference over free labor, would affect not only foreigners, but their chil-

dren, from generation to generation.

There is nothing that slaveholders hate so bad as a foreign laborer; because, as free labor increases, the price of slave labor diminishes. If foreigners go to Kansas, the Know Nothings would not let them vote, and the slaveholders would not let them work. And yet the slaveholders are relying upon the unpopularity of Know Nothingism among foreiguers, to enable them to carry out a policy which would have all ar railroads, canals, and other public works, constructed by slaves, and all our new Territories settled by slaveholders. We are free to say, that we want to use all contitutional means to drive slave labor from this country. To do this, we must substitute free abor for slave labor. And where is our free abor to come from? Where else, but from our foreign emigration? As General Houston said in Boston, Northerners have no slaves, because they have good labor from the foreign population, whilst the South is compelled to resort to slave labor, because free labor is slow to go where slave labor is, and consequently is slow to crowd it out. No true Anti-Slavery man

and a great many foreigners, in our day, and expect to vote for a great many more; but we would consider ourself the vilest hypocrite, if the field of battle, he could not be supposed we professed to be a friend to foreigners, whilst understand so clearly the state of the case directly or indirectly encouraging the spread or even the existence of Slavery, or belonged to any organization which had for its object the crowding of foreign labor from Kansas by the conflict, and whose opinions were endorsed by the voters to the tune of nearly four thousand majority. Here is Gov. Gardner's letter: substitution of slave labor.

The great Irish patriot and orator always refused to shake hands with a slaveholder, however high his position, and, but a short time before his death, withheld his hand from the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, the American Minster at London, when introduced by one of the British nobility. And it is to be hoped that the countrymen of O'Connell will never allow the siren song of Anti-Know Nothingism to betray them into the hands of worse, because more disguised, enemies than the Know Noth-

From the Michigan Free Dem THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION The annual township elections are approachng, when supervisors and other township officers will be chosen for the year, throughout the State. Detroit is the worst place in Michigan from which to attempt to advise or suggest, much less to dictate, upon the question, How shall these elections be conducted? We consider Detroit a bad place for such a purpose, for two reasons: one of which is, that here-abouts very little is absolutely known of the requirements and desires of the people in the different townships throughout the State, or of any considerable number or portion thereof; and she is, for the best of all possible reasons, a bad adviser, because she has just made such a mis-erable job of conducting her own cauvass. In view of these circumstances, advice coming from Detroit, as such, would carry very little weight, if offered. But there are men in Detroit, mixed up among her mechanics, merchants, lawyers, and other citizens, who are earnest, ardent, and hopeful friends of the Republican principle and the Republican organization; and they seek not to dictate to the country, but to urge upon them the high and commanding necessity of seizing the present time, with all its capabilities, opportunities, and privileges, and bringing them all to the aid of this new, active, and vital principle States Senate, and it was known that a larger of Government. By means of this Republican organization, elements of political power, which had long held opposition to the pro-slavery ten-dencies and caucus dictation of the self-styled Democrats, which, though positive and earnest, were unable to act effectively alone, were brought together, welded, and made to co-ope-rate, to act together harmoniously, and to form a mighty, powerful, and irresistible influence, before which pro-slavery and the man-worship of General Cass found itself unable to stand.

The friends of the principle in Detroit, although overborne in council, and compelled to yield for the time to the policy which kept their name out of the canvass and their flag closely furled, are not without hope at this time that those who acted with them through the glorious scenes of the campaign of 1854, who struck hands together at Jackson, in token of a pledg-ed faith and a plighted word; and who mingled voices together, in a cheer which roused the soul, when the battle had been bravely fought and gloriously won—will not follow the examand gloriously won—will not follow and ple of Detroit, as evinced by her policy—or, rather, her want of all policy—at the March election, but will unfarl the Republican flag, emblazon upon its broad folds the great National principles of Anti-Slavery extension, the speedy repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the eradication of Slavery from the seat of the National Government, and the principles of an upright, economical, responsible Administration of State affairs. So far as as they succeed with an open political issue, and a bold annuncia-tion of principles, their course is strengthened, honored, and rendered formidable; and where

which it exists, then will be time enough for the people of the North to take up other questions of less importance. But until that end is reached, it is the imperative duty of every lover of Freedom to stand aloof from all entangling alliances with parties which are not organized to the pseudo Democratic ticket triumphs, local papers, and the self-styled organ of the party here, will assume and asseverate that a bitter struggle took place upon the Republican issue; and whenever they fail, that circumstance will be attributed to local, personal, or temporary

ord. Slavery men cannot stand upon its platform nor enter its chapters. Nor could they do so, even if the organization was avowedly an Anti-Slavery one, because they are conscientiously opposed to secret societies.

The tendency of the American Order, then, is to divide and distract the Anti-Slavery forces of the North, and, consequently, to strengthen the slave's redementation of the organization, look at the example of Detroit and shun it—ponder the course of policy adopted by us to "sweep the city," at the last charter election, and—let it alone severely, for, assuredly if followed by them, it will bring vacillation, weakness, indecision, dishonor, and defeat. Detroit undertook to "play up taim to divide and distract the Anti-Slavery forces of the North, and, consequently, to strengthen the slave's redementations. Again we say to our Republican friends in which took place last fall, after our candidates had been assailed, our principles falsified, our conventions mirepresented, our leading men traduced, and the climax of treachery had been duced, and the climax of treachery had been heaped up at the polls, by voting for our oppo-nents. Yet these very men gave the tone to the canvass of the spring election, not in respect to the selection of candidates, because they were unexceptionable, but in the solicitude which they felt, and the care they took, to keep the canvass free from all distinctive Republican pol-itics. There lay the weakness and folly of these policies—in that was its disgrace—and hence its ignominious failure. The rife, strong, vital principles, and the fresh and vigorous name of Republican, would have borne the same category of names to a splendid victory, instead of a shameful defeat. Let the true and earnest friends of the Republican movement look to the example of Detroit, again say we; and, having looked at it until they have mastered its bearings, be careful to shun it.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELEC Mason W. Tappan, member of Congress elect rom this district, in a letter to some gentlemen in Portsmouth, in reply to an invitation to a public festival on the 30th ultimo, gives the hilosophy of the recent election in this State

n these words:

"The movement which has produced this change is emphatically a movement of the Peo-ple, irrespective of party; and while, in the achievement of our great victory, all praise is due to the American party as a distinct organ-ization, it should at the same time be remempered that it had the sympathy and support of thousands of good and patriotic men who were not members of that organization. Nor should it be forgotten that the outrage perpetrated upon the free States, by the Administration, in the passage of the Nebraska bill, had much to do in hastening the result over which we all have so much reason to rejoice. Everywhere, throughout the canvas, the issue was put upor the true ground, of Liberty on the one hand or 'acquiescence' to Slavery on the other; and I am glad to know that everywhere the American party threw its influence in favor of Liberty, and against the encroachments of the Slave Power. I close this letter by offering the following sentiment:

"The American Organization-May it prove true to the great principles of equal protection to American citizens, American labor, Ameri-can soil, and, above all and beyond all, American Liberty!

Mr. Tappan canvassed the district before the election, and every one who heard him knows that he made Free Territory the first question before the People.

Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, also wrote

We have voted for a great many strangers | so well as Mr. Tappan in describing the living issues involved in our election. Being a resident of another State, however, and not upon understand so clearly the state of the case as

Council Chamber, March 27, 1855. DEAR SIRS: It would give me the greatest pleasure to accept your kind invitation to be with you on Friday evening, did not previous and pressing engagements forbid.

I assure you I shall be in Portsmouth in spirit. When the result of your election was

known, the whole American heart thrilled with electric pleasure. Your victory over hardshelled hunkerism and lifelong habit was an au-gury of triumphant National victory. New Hampshire merits much of the country. State, however large, however central, will more encourage our friends or more alarm our foes All hail to her, and all hail to her noble son

who have hoped and labored, written and spoken, to bring about this triumphant result. My heart yearns to you in congratulation and ejoicing, not at the success of a party, but at the victory of a people. Protect, nurture, and adhere to the principles on your victorious standard. America for Americans. No truckling for vicious or pandering for foreign votes. No naturalizing till after twenty-one years' reserved. idence. No foreign military. A free Bible free schools, a free church, and a free people. May New Hampshire prove true to he leges and may she ever continue, as she now is, the champion of American Protestant principles, conquering and to conquer.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen,

HENRY J. GARDNER. To I. Bartlett Claggett, Esq, Washing-ton Williams, and other gentlemen, Committee, de.

From the Columbus (O.) Columbian STRENGTH OF KNOW NOTHINGISM. It has generally been claimed by the Know Nothings, that the victory gained over the Democracy in this State, last October, was their victory. By it they were greatly encouraged, and many of them have felt disposed to nominate a State ticket of their own, to be supported

by them at the next State election. We have never believed that the last fall election was their work. On the contrary, we have ever maintained that, if we had gone to the people in all parts of the State, upon the simple principle of opposition to Slavery extension, the victory would have been complete. The result of the late election in Cincinnati confirms

It is true, that last fall in Hamilton count there was no People's Convention called to nominate a county ticket and candidates for Congress. But the Know Nothings adopted the candidates of the People's Convention for State officers, and supported for Congress men known for their opposition to the Nebraska fraud. By doing this, they secured the co-ope ration of the Anti-Nebraska men, and the reration of the Anti-Nebraska men, and the result was a decisive victory. At the late city election they set up for themselves. They had no regard to the Anti-Nebraska voters, but set up a purely Know Nothing ticket, a ticket which, in character, talent, and principles, fairly represented the organization. Their candidate for Mayor was the editor of the Cincinnati Times-a man who, both as an individual and an editor, is a doughface. As to the other names on the ticket, we will simply say that they harmonized well with the leading candidate. What has been the result? In the city,

contrary, the fact cannot be disguised, that the question of Slavery is the question dividing all parties, and the only question in which the mass of the people feel any interest. When the Federal Government is divorced from Slavery, and the responsibility for the existence of the institution is thrown upon the States in which it exists then will be time enough for the has followed from such a course, being no less than the destruction of the ballot-box and the loss of several lives, will pause and carefully review their position. Should the line be drawn distinctly in a Presidential contest between those who favor and those who oppose proscrip tion, we should tremble for the consequences. We fear that the mobocratic and bloody scenes enacted in Cincinnati are but the beginn the terrible end. We hope that the good men of all parties will set their faces against these proceedings and the spirit which produced them, and that an era of good and humane feeling will soon dawn upon the country.

From the Hartford ICt \ Republican

"LESSONS."

The Courant of last Thursday morning contains an article, under the title of "The Lesson" of the Late Election," which somewhat surprises us. Before the election, our neighbor contended that the great issues before the people were Anti-Slavery and Temperance.

"When the old parties become so effete as to contend about mere abstractions, fossil issues of the dead past, the common people did not sympathize with them, and will not follow the lead. When the principles which govern there become so obsolete—so much involved in the mists of the past—that young men cannot feel their value as their fathers did, in the period of their youth, is it any wonder that they form for themselves a young, fresh, vigorous organization, on a new basis, and forsake the old party attachments of the past generation?
Such a party has arisen in the country. It has carried State after State. Connecticut has been partially revolutionized by it. She is destined to feel its power more thoroughly hereafter. Virginia will come next, for American party is National in its character, and is destined to sweep over the land. It will give us that strong National tone which we have long needed, and will crush out the babble of

cosmopolitan philanthropy."

The sentences we italicise need an explanation. If the "American Partty" is to be National in its character, carrying such States as Virginia, it cannot be Anti-Slavery. Whatkind of a "National tone" do we need? Has not the whole North become utterly sick of the "National tone" of the old parties? We believe the import of the recent election is, that the people of Connecticut hate Rum and Slavery, Thousands of good Temperance and Anti-Slavery voters went in with the Know Nothings to defeat Hunkerism. This was their object-They cared less for "Amercanism" than for s free country, less about the Irish than the three million of American slaves in this land. Such men will never stay in a National American party, for such a party will not be true Freedom.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XXVIII.

THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITU-TION ACCORD WITH THE PREAMBLE-"DUE PROCESS OF LAW."-Concluded

To the Friends of American Liberty:

If any one should hang a cavil upon the words member of the State," alleging that slaves are not members of the State, there are three ready answers to the cavil. (1.) The Constitution is the instrument of "the people of the United States," as before noticed. (2.) The clause before us does not say, "No member of the State." It says, "No person." Judge Bronson's Commentary does not alter that fact. P. is cited here merely to show the meaning of process of law." (3.) But before there can be any slaves, as the cavil pre-supposes, there must have been shown to have been a due process of law" depriving them of liberty.
If it be said that the clause before us restricts nly the action of the Federal Government, and not the State Governments, I demand the evidence of this. The rule of "strict construc-tion" confines us to the words, and these do not restrict the application to the Federal Gov-ernment. The rule of the Supreme Court (requiring us to find the meaning in the words. and forbidding us to give a construction so as to "infringe rights," "overthrow fundamental principles," or depart from the general system of the Government, unless "the intention be ex-pressed with irresistible clearness") permits us make no such limitation. And assuredly 'the spirit and intent" of the instrument, as indicated by cotemporary literature and histo-ry—the Declaration of Independence and Jeferson's Notes on Virginia-could not favor such a limitation. Nothing could be more absurd than to suf

pose that the people of the United States, who ecessary to organize a Federal Governmen to "secure their liberties," intended only t guard themselves against the action of that Gov ry! Equally absurd would be the supposition that a National Government, whose Constitution is "the supreme law of the land," should in that same Constitution, restrict itself from committing outrages upon the rights of the people, which, nevertheless, it permitted the Stat

Governments to commit!

And nothing short of the application of this restriction to both the State and National Governments. roments would bring the specifications of the onstitution into harmony with its declared objects in the Preamble. Nothing short of this would vindicate the estimate the people make of their Constitution, as their bulwark of freedom. If it stops short of this, the provisions of the Constitution do not tally with its professions in the Preamble. It promises more than it performs. It leaves the liberties of the peo-

ple insecure.

Now, just make up your minds, fellow-citizens, whether this article of the Constitution, which our fathers demanded and obtained as an "amendment," is of any value to you and your children, beyond a mere lean disclaimer, on the part of the Federal Government itself. of any rightful authority to take away your liberties. Is it of no further value to you, in way of protection?

If it is not, then cease boasting that the Go

ernment of your country secures the rights the people. Acknowledge frankly, that it from any quarter, besides the National Government itself, your personal liberty is invaded, that Government affords you no protection or shelter. Proclaim it to the kidnapper, the man-steale prowling round your habitations, that if they selice upon you or upon your wife and round it they izen" is no protection at all to you—whatever as a citizen of this or the other State, you may lay claim to! Understand for yourselves, teacy your children, and proclaim it to the world, the the American Government, which you live urder, does not and cannot protect the America's people, or any portion of them, from chattel erestance. You must needs do this, fellow-citizens, or else

Constitution imperatively forbids Slavery, and lemands the liberation of the enslaved—not of of whom, from the days of John Hawkins an of the Datch slaver in James river, was ev "deprived of liberty by due process of law.

Neither this article nor any other part of the Constitution makes any distinction of race color. If it protects any, it protects all. Unler it protects all, it protects none.

If it be said, (as has sometimes been said)

at a open political issue, and a bold annunciation of principles, their course is strengthened, honored, and rendered formidable; and where the majority last fall was some 4,500, the know Nothings are beaten over 1,000! Many Anti-Slavery men did not vote, but most of them now worse off than under other circumstances, because pro-slavery Locofocoism will make exultation to itself, as having achieved a Nebraska victory, whether against opposition or not; and come that opposition under whatever form and come that opposition under whatever form to it may, the Free Press victories will be counted at every township poll where its friends succeed, whether any battle is made or not.

To the true and earnest friends of the Republican cause here—and, so far as we have been able to see and converse with them, from many points in the State, both near and distant, from Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo, Flint, Niles, Poutiac, Adrian, Tecamseh, and Grand River—there is seems a fervent, argent call and necessity, to do a concerted act for the elevation, organization, and perpetuity, of the Republican principles. The Row Nothings will profit by their experition, and perpetuity, of the Republican principles. The Row Nothings will profit by their experition, and perpetuity, of the Republican principles. The Row Nothings are beaten over 1,000! Many Anti-Slavery men did not vote, but most of them over is decreed a slave by the Courts, is "due process of law"—so that whe cause it fit the cause, its followers, and its principles, and where the majority last fall was some 4,500, that in the city, that any mandate, sentence, or order, of a judge or court, is "due process of law"—so that whe was in the cause, its followers and in two was allower in dever it deep rocess of law"—so that whe cause it fit the cause, its followers, and its principles, the cause, its follow

law, may pronounce any man a slave, they may pronounce any other man a slave. And so we are all left without any protection from enslavement, so far as our boasted American Government is concerned! Nay, the Federal Government is concerned.

ment is concerned! Nay, the Federal Govern-ment, by its judiciary, may itself reduce to Sla-very any citizen of the United States!

But the pertinency and force of my argument do not requird me to maintain that this article was inserted in the Constitution for the direct purpose either of abolishing Slavery, or of securing any persons, white or colored, from chattel enslavement. It is sufficient for my argument that the article was designed, and has the ment that the article was designed, and has the power, to secure every "person," bond or free, white or colored, from being "deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—as that process has always been understood and described. In doing this, it must of course secure all "persons" from enslavement, without such process, for enslavement deprives persons of liberty. It was impossible for the people to have the security provided in this clause, without an article that should, in matter of fact, condemn the Slavery that exists in this country as illegal, and provide for its suppression. At any rate, the people did, in fact, pression. At any rate, the people did, in fact, adopt such a provision, in adopting this amend-

Its character, as being an "amendment, deserves particular notice. An amendment to a Constitution, like the codicil to a will, overrides, repeals, displaces, and annuls, whatever may be found to conflict with it in the original instrument. I might afford, therefore, planting myself on this amendment, to concede, for the argument's sake, whatever any slaveholder might claim in respect to the pro-slavery character of the original Constitution. This amendment of itself and are the control of the contro ment of itself would render it all powerless. It requires the suppression of all the Slavery in the country. But I shall show, before I have done, that the original instrument requires the same.

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First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second, It is complete within itself, and will not take few minutes, nor cost five cents to tryit.

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or problemed, which will last any two pair of stone, to be draesed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents.

piece. I have used this machine in my mill for near There used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Laving recently obtained Letters patent, I am new prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

The All orders must state the diameter of the millstones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

By Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854.

Sr. Louis, Missouni, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Pallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I